

## **ANGOLA (Task 1.2 – 1.13)**

Review compiled by Rob Brett (No country visit made)

### **1 MECHANISMS FOR PLANNING AND COORDINATING NATIONAL RHINO CONSERVATION EFFORTS**

#### **1.1 Rhino Management Authority**

The management authority for rhinos is the *Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal* (IDF) (Forestry Development Institute), which has a Department of Wildlife and Protected Areas. There is also the *Direcção Nacional da Agricultura e Floresta* (DNAF) or the National Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry, which is responsible for policy. Each agency has a wildlife department and a head of wildlife. The IDF was established in July 1989, and the DNAF was created in early 1992.

#### **1.2 National Rhino Strategy**

There is no formal rhino conservation strategy document.

#### **1.3 Action Planning**

There is no action plan for rhino conservation in Angola.

#### **1.4 Coordination Mechanisms**

There is no formal committee or structure for planning rhino conservation in Angola.

#### **1.5 Focal Point**

Nkosi Luta Kingengo, Advisor, *Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal* (IDF), who represented Angola at the SADC rhino programme stakeholders meeting in March 2000.

#### **1.6 Potential for facilitation by SADC rhino programme**

There is assumed to be considerable potential for the programme to assist in formation of planning structures and the development of any strategy or plans for rhinos in Angola. Technical assistance for development of plans for wildlife management and protected areas in Angola is a stated need (Kingengo 2000).

### **2 EXISTING MECHANISMS FOR COLLABORATION WITH OTHER RANGE STATES (Excluding SADC Rhino Programme)**

#### **2.1 Co-ordination with other range states**

10 white rhinos were introduced to Quiçama NP from Natal Parks Board in 1968. Present co-ordination with South Africa has resulted in the recent translocation of ca. 30 elephants from NWPTB (RSA) to Quiçama NP in Angola. This could presumably be extended to rhinos, and Quiçama NP have confirmed that they are interested in acquiring white rhinos for Quiçama NP from NWPTB. It should be noted that Quiçama NP is outside the historical range of both black and white rhinos (Emslie & Brooks 2000).

#### **2.2 Existing commitments with other SADC range states**

No information available.

### **3 RHINO POPULATION STATUS**

#### **3.1 Summary Statistics on rhino numbers, distribution and trends**

There has been no survey to determine the status of rhinos in Angola since independence (1975), although during a relatively peaceful period in the MPLA/UNITA civil war, assessments were made of

the status of wildlife (Kwaramba 1992) and elephants (Anstey 1993a). There has been no formal information available on rhinos since 1971, when a survey on Iona NP estimated 30 rhinos (Brian Huntley, who also indicated that rhinos were present in certain areas of Cunene and Kuando Kunbango provinces. The only other information available on black rhinos in the southeast corner of Angola dates from 1989-90, when the MET Namibia game capture unit and local informants were monitoring 5-6 animals with ranges on the Kaprivi-Angola border, west of the Kuando river (Morkel, Kibble, pers comm.). A cow and calf (nominally *D.b.chobiensis*) were captured on the border ca. 10 km west of the Kuando, and moved to Mangeti GC. No other animals were recovered, and there has been no reliable information available on this area since then. It is most probable that both black and white are extinct in Angola.

### **3.2 Population monitoring and reporting**

No official information available on rhinos in Angola since independence.

### **3.3 Requirements for surveys and monitoring**

No recent reports of any rhinos in Angola provide any basis for surveys or monitoring, albeit compromised by the continuing civil war and large areas inaccessible to survey. Any plans for re-introduction of rhinos to Angola would have to include minimum standards for surveillance and monitoring.

## **4 MANPOWER AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR RHINO CONSERVATION**

### **4.1 Anti-poaching resources**

No information available, except for Quiçama NP

### **4.2 Expertise available for specialised aspects of rhino management**

None.

### **4.3 Specialised equipment available for rhino management**

None.

## **5 PARTICIPATION OF NON-STATE AGENCIES IN RHINO CONSERVATION**

### **5.1 Community Involvement**

None

### **5.2 Local and International NGO Involvement**

Presently, none, although the Kissama Foundation ([www.kissama.org](http://www.kissama.org)) may well become involved if, as it hopes, it introduces rhinos to Kissama NP from RSA.

### **5.3 Private Sector Involvement**

None.

## **6 PROPOSED PROJECTS**

The possible introduction of white rhinos to Quiçama NP (second introduction) would be the most likely way of recommencing the conservation of rhinos in Angola, although not to former range or with a continentally key or important population. However, southern white rhinos would be relatively more expendable and of less liability to regional rhino conservation. A re-introduction of black and/or white rhinos to Iona NP in south west at a later date, potentially as part of a TFCA with Namibia, would be of more significance and justification from a regional and continental perspective, particularly if the area was adequately protected and the appropriate ecotype (*D.b.bicornis*) was involved.

## 7 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

The pre-independence *Regulamento de Caça* of 1955 is still the basis for the current wildlife legislation, which advocated for the conservation of wildlife, and for the establishment of more national parks and reserves. The *Regulamento de Caca* provides for five categories of Protected Area and for the protection of certain species. In 1972, the hunting of black-faced impala, brown hyaena and marine turtles was prohibited, and general hunting costs increased. Hunting has been suspended since 1976. The wildlife legislation for Angola, with species-specific details, is provided in Annex 10.1

## 8 DATA SOURCES

### 8.1 Names, addresses and contact details of all informants/interviewees

Nkosi Luta Kingengo, IFD, P O Luanda, Angola. Tel +244 323 934

Ramos Buta, ARDRA. [ardra-lbengo@angonet.org](mailto:ardra-lbengo@angonet.org)

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Prof W van Hoven, President, Kissama Foundation. [wvanhoven@hotmail.com](mailto:wvanhoven@hotmail.com)

Peter Kibble, P & L Engineering, Windhoek, Namibia. Tel +264 61 234257.

Peter Morkel, SANP, P O Box 110040, Hadison Park, 8306 Kimberley, RSA. [gamecap@kimnet.co.za](mailto:gamecap@kimnet.co.za)

### 8.2 Documentation

Anstey, S G (1993a) Angola: elephants, people and conservation. A preliminary assessment of the status and conservation of elephants in Angola. IUCN ROSA report 26 pp.

Anstey, S G (1993b) Angola: Conservation and Conflict. IUCN ROSA discussion paper.

Kingengo, L N (2000) Angola – an overview of wildlife status. Presentation to the stakeholders meeting of the SADC regional rhino conservation programme. Johannesburg, March 2000.

Kwaramba, R (1992) Angola: a report on the current status of wildlife and habitats. World Wildlife Fund – US, Africa Programme report. 40 pp.

Republic of Angola (1955) *Regulamento de Caça*

## 9 TRADE AND IMPORT/EXPORT OF LIVE RHINOS

### 9.1 CITES Management Authority

The *Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal* (IDF) is the CITES management authority for Angola. No other information available.

### 9.2 Veterinary Controls

No information available.

### 9.3 Past Imports and Exports

Year	Source	Destination	No	Transaction
1968	Umfoloji GR	Quiçama NP	10	Donation

## **10 HORN STOCKS**

### **10.1 *Control, Storage and Identification***

No information available.

### **10.2 *Involvement in AfRSG rhino horn fingerprinting project***

There has been no involvement in the project to date.